## "MORMONS" AND "MORMON" LAND,

Member of N. E. A. Writes an Interesting Description of His Visit to Utah.

#### WHAT HE SAW AND HEARD HERE

Says No Other Part of the Trip Was So Thoroughly Enjoyed as the "Mormon" Capital.

Philip Isaaos, editor of the Fort Myers Press, the official paper of Lee county, Florida, we' a member of the editorial party which recently visited this city en route to the Yellowstone The gentleman has furnished his pa per with an interesting account of the entire trip, that concerning Utah and the "Mormons" being as follows:

Soon after midnight, Sunday, the train passed into the State of Utah, and when we awoke in the morning we found ourselves at the station in Ogden City. This is a well built city of 16,355 people, on the Ogden river, at the western base of the Wasatch mountains. Here there are great elec-tric power companies that bring the trie power companies that bring the water from the mountains for miles in steel and wooden pipes. A wonderful change is seen in the growth of vegetation. Once more every growing plant is flourishing, for throughout this region the lands are irrigated with the water conducted in pipes from the mountains. We now see fruit trees of many varieties, including apple, plum, peach, cherry, etc., besides small fruits, such as raspberries, blackberries, etc. Crops of all kinds are thriving, and there is a wonderful improvement in the there is a wonderful improvement in the looks of the country, over that passed through the day before in Wyoming. Farm houses are in sight of each other, and the country is evidently in a

and the country is evidently in a prosperous condition.

At Ogden City our two cars are switched from the Pacific Express trains as we leave the Union Pacific railroad here, for a run of 36 miles—south. Our cars are coupled to a train of the Oregon Short Line (operated by the Union Pacific) and at 7:30 Monday morning, July 13, we are off for the City of Zion, Salt Lake City. The 35 miles is through a highly cultivated stretch of country, showing the wonderful effects of water on the rich soil in this valley.

in this valley.

In a short time the great Salt Lake comes into view. This lake is 100 miles long and 60 miles wide, although a large, mountainous island in the lake makes it look much smaller. All close the share is seen the white along the shore is seen the white stretches of deposits of salt, left there as the lake has receded, which it is said to be doing steadily, on account of vast drains being made on it.

#### IN THE CITY OF ZION.

Salt Lake City, the capital of Utah, and the center and home of the Mor-mon Church, is reached at 8:30 a. m. It is our first stop, for preparatious have been made here for our enter-tainment. All are glad to "go ashore" once more after the two nights and a day and a half in the hot coaches. Trolley cars are boarded at the depot, which take us to the door of the Ken-yon hetel, where we made our headquarters during our stay with the Mormons. Here for the first time we catch up with the party of 60 editors who left Omaha one day ahead of us, and there is general hand-shaking and

and there is general hand-shaking and renewing acquaintances.

Perhaps there is not a city in the United States which attracts greater curiosity than Sait Lake City as it is known by its political name, or the City of Zion and home of the Latterday Saints, as it is known and called by the Mormons. From the time it was first founded by Brigham Young in 1847 up to the present day it has was first founded by Brigham Young in 1847 up to the present day it has been a place of interest to the people of this country, and it is safe to say that not another city its size is half so well known as is this city. Every child in the land has heard of Salt Lake and the Mormons, and they have always been considered a peculiar people. That this city was to be visited by the National Editorial party created an interest second only to that of Yelan interest second only to that of Yel-lowstone Park itself, and in truth it would not be time wasted were the traveler to cross the great western priaries from the east solely for the purpose of paying a visit to this cily. And now that we have seen, we can say that excepting of course, the return And now that we have seen, we can say that excepting of course, the natural worders and beauties of the great National Park, no other part of our trip has been so thoroughly enjoyed as the Mormon capital. We know it is bold for a single man to make such a statement, but we say it at the risk of being accused of coming under the influence of the fembles of the say it at the risk of the risk of the say it at the say it at the risk of the say it at the risk o influence of the feminine Mormon, for we must admit, there are enough pretty women there to turn the heads of staid married men, still we managed to keep our equilibrium in our eagerness and curlosity to hear, see and learn all that was worth noticing.

was worth noticing.

The first impressions one receives of Salt Lake City are good, and nothing is seen by more intimate acquaintance and knowledge to change this impression. One sees broad, clean streets, fine buildings, attractive stores and handsome residences—everything that goes to make a progressive, desirable, and healthy city. Before you walk any distance you notice cool, clear wafer running down the gutters washing away all traces of filth. It is evident that there is an unlimited water tent that there is an unlimited water supply, and so there is, for Salt Lake is so situated that it has a never-fail-ing supply of cool, clear water from the surrounding mountains—water for all uses, water to waste in running through the streets, water to irrigate the farms and gardens of town and surne farms and gardens of fown and sur-rounding country— a blesisng in this region where rain is the exception and act the rule in summer, as it is here in our gunny and rainy Florida. Before the days of railroads, when the great prairies, the mountain tops and wonderful canyons were the home

and wonderful canyons were the home of savages and wild animals when the only means of travel was the "prairie schooner," stage coach or saddlehoise, Brigham Young and his band of followers entered the elevated plain upon which Salt Lake is now situated, by what is known today as Immigration canyon. The traveler now passing over the rough country traversed by the early pioneers, in a comfortable Pullman car, cannot but help admire the grit and sturdy stuff these nen and women were made of. nen and women were made of.

Brigham Young was no ordinary nan. He must have had a clear brain nan. He must have had a clear brain that quietly gave him an insight into things. When his eyes beheld this blain sheltered by the Wasatch mounains, he saw here the ideal location or such a colony as he proposed building up, and his judgment was not at ault. He planned and platted out a sity, drew the plans for a temple, abernacle and other wonderful ediloes, and today they stand as monunents to his genius, for with all the mogress made by the world in the past talf a century, these plans are still adlered to as the best.

The city is laid out in streets runing at right angles to each other. Each block contains ten acres, and

### Your Mother

can be provided with an annual income for life in event of your death, at less cost than you can make the same provision for your wife or your children.

This contract can be obtained at a low cost.

In writing for terms state the amount of cash you would like to draw out at end of limited payment period, your age, your mother's age and the amount of annual income for life you would like to provide for her in case of your death.

This form of contract was devised and introduced by The Company which ranks

First-In Age. First-In Assets, First-In Amount Paid Policy-holders. THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, President. RULON S. WELLS, Manager, Sait Lake City, Utah.

is 660 feet square. The streets are all 132 feet in width, the sidewalks being 20 feet wide. Many of the streets are lined with shade trees, and all telegraph, telephone and other poles are placed in a line in the center of the avenues, between the car tracks. The homes are surrounded by fruit trees, flowers, grass plots, etc., of which we had seen but very little previous to this on our trip.

#### SALT LAKE AS SEEN FROM TROLLEY CARS.

"As we stated in our last article, our "As we stated in our last article, our headquarters was the Kenyon hotel, in the center of the city. It was Monday, July 14. For the first time the two sections of the editorial party were together, and at 10 % m. a committee of the Utah Press association, including Mormons and 'Gentiles,' as outsiders are called, were at the hotel to acc as our except for a ride around outsiders are called, were at the notel to act as our escort for a ride around the city in observation cars of the electric company. This committee was led by the president, Mr. D. P. Felt, and his wife, on the part of the Mormons, and by J. E. Dichl and wife, Mammoth, Utah, one the part of the Gentiles. There were many Salt Lake City ladies who accompanied the committee and who kept the visitors informed on various matters. In addiformed on various matters. In addi-tion to this there was a man with a megaphone on each car who gave in-

formation of the various objects passed.

"As there is 75 miles of electric street railway, one can gain a splendid knowledge of the city in this way. Our ride lasted two hours, our cars being taken on the principle lines of the system, so that many of the famous landmarks, such as the Lion House, Beehive House and Amelia Palace, homes built for the first wives of Brigham Young, the Eagle Gate, which formerly lead into Brigham's private grounds the monument to Brigham Young and the Pioneers, the Alta club, the palace, homes of milliografic mine owners, the furniture in one of those residences alone costing \$80,000, were seen, and sandwiched in between the fine, modern residences, are many old fashioned and quaint cottages. They are the homes of Mormons built years ago, and were built with a view to the acand were built with a view to the ac-commonation of the various wives of the head of the house.

"The city has an elevation above sea level of 4,360 feet. While we were there the mercury went to 90 degrees, but we felt the heat very little, as the air is dry and bracing, and with the going down of the sun there is a rapid fall in temperature. From the Eagle Gate, one can look down the longest street, which extends for 22 miles in a perfectly straight line.

"Salt Lake appears to be surrounded by lofty mountains, for in looking down by lofty mountains, for in looking down the long avenues a mountain appears to block the vision in any direction one may look. The principal mountain range, the foot of which is but seven or eight miles from the city, is the Wasatch range, some of the peaks of which reach to a height of 14,000 feet above sea level. One can more fully realizathis great height when it is seeen that the tops of these mountains are nearly the tops of these mountains are nearly three miles above the level of the sea. Of course these peaks are perpetually covred with snow, and this snow on the mountains is in sight from the heart of the city. It can readily be seen that the residents of the city have seen that the residents of the city have only to go a short way into the moun-tains if they find the city too warm in summer. On the other hand, we were informed that the winters were not severe in the valley, and that very lit-tle snow fell in the city.

"Much that might prove of interest to our readers must necessarily be crowded out in the limited space of a news-paper article, and therefore we must



A prominent club woman, Mrs. Danforth, of St. Joseph, Mich., tells how she was cured of falling of the womb and its

accompanying pains. "Life looks dark indeed when a "Life looks dark indeed when a woman feels that her strength is sapping away and she has no hopes of ever being restored. Such was my feeling a few months ago when I was advised that my poor health was caused by prolapsus or falling of the womb. The words sounded like a knell to me, I felt that my sun had set; but Lydia F. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound came to me as an table Compound came to me as an elixir of life; it restored the lost forces and built me up until my good health returned to me. For four mouths I took the medicine daily and each dose added health and strength. I am so thankful for the help I obtained through its use."—Mrs. FLORENCE DANFORTH, 1007 Miles Ave., St. LOSENDE Wich as 1007 Miles Ave., St. Joseph, Mich. - \$5000 forfelt if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

The record of Lydia E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound can-not be equalled by any other medicine in the world.

"FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN." Women would save time and much sickness if they would write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice as soon as any distressing symptoms appear.

hurry on to other objects of greater in-terest to the readers.

terest to the readers.

"After dinner—they have dinner at the noon hour out west—the pencil weilding sightseers were rushed to the railway station to catch the train for 'Saltair,' on the Great Salt Lake. This is an experience that is not missed by any visitor to the Mormon capital. Saltair is the name of a unique and most attractive bathing and dancing pavilion built out 4,000 feet from the shore of the lake, which, however, is very shallow. The pavillon is in the form of a crescent, and the architecture is of Moorish design. This is the popis of Moorish design. This is the popular resort of the denizens of Zion. Thousands go there every day from the city. It is only a ride of 20 minutes, and the fare for the round trip 25 cents. On the way to the lake the

RIVER JORDAN IS CROSSED.

for be it known that this cly of Latter-

for be it known that this city of Latterday Saints has everything laid out and named to conform to the Holy Land of Scriptures. Sait Lake itself being known as the Dead Sea.

"In the management of Saltair, it is not unlike that of the great seaside resort pavilions. There is an immense dancing floor on the upper floor, where a first class or chestra performs music to dancing floor on the upper floor, where a first class orchestra performs music to tempt the lovers of terpsichore, with refreshment booths, souvenir bazars, etc., while in the surrounding grounds are merry-go-rounds, etc. But the bathing is the thing. There are rows of bathrooms, running up into the thousands. You seal your valuables in an envelope after the manner of seaside places, secure your bathing suit and room key, and away you skip, eager to join the happy, shouting throng already in the water.

A SALT LAKE FLOATER. "The term 'floater' has been applied to certain kinds of voters and many other things, but the genuine floater is found in Salt Lake. Nearly all of our party were simon-pure landsmen, and in this respect the Florida cracker has the advantage of the others, for he is used to water! All hands are he is used to water! All hands are soon wading in the briny liquid. It is surprisingly shallow, and it takes some time to wade out several hundred feet to get in water waist deep. By this time the body appears to become bouyant, and the feet are inclined to leave the bottom. To make more rapid headway we endeavor to swim. This is not a success either for some how the ccess either for some how the head, and you find yourself in the pre-dicament of a propellor boat with her wheel out of the water. Then you turn on your back, and you find that you float like a cork. A duck under you float like a cork. A duck under water and you come up almost blinded by the briny water, and you avoid getting your eyes in the water as much as possible after that. Finally you get out in water up to your neck, and here you float and roll around without effort. The person who cannot swim a stroke will find no difficulty in floating around, and the land lubbers experience the sensation for the first time of keeping on the surface of the water. It is the greatest fun, for the floaters are continually rolling around, until experitinually rolling around, until experi-ence teaches them how to balance themselves in the water.

"The water has an exhilarating effect on the bather, and gives a person a sharp appetite. When we return to our bathing room we are startled at our features, for a look in the glass our leatures, for a look in the glass shows us a face covered with thick layers of white salt. In the one hour we have been in the water this salt has accumulated on our face and arms, until we look like a window glass covered with frost on a cold morning. Then we get under a shower bath of fresh water and in a few minutes. fresh water and in a few minutes we are as "fresh" again as usual. It's a great experience, and one regrets that time is passing and he must hurry from

"SMI Lake is hiseful miles long and forty wide, dotted with islands that make the lake appear of less dimen-sions. The water contains 22 per cent of salt, while our Gulf contains only 3 per cent. The water is denser than the famous Dead Sea of Palestine. All around the shores men are engaged in making salt by forcing the water on a level bed, the water evaporating and leaving a thick coating of salt, which process is repeated until there is a solid cake of salt, two or three feet in thickness. The lake is falling perceptibly, as the evaporation of the water appears to be greater than the sup-ply of water from the mountains into the lake. But it is train time and we must tear ourselves away from 'Salt-air' and recross the Jordan into the City of Zion

#### ORGAN RECITAL.

"It has been announced at headquar-

ORGAN RECITAL.

"It has been announced at headquarters that an organ recital is to be given at the Tabernacle in honor of the visiting editors. 'Get there promptly at 8:30 p. m. or you will find the doors closed,' is the admonition, and not a member of our party failed to heed it.

"The Tabernacle is a peculiar building with a turtle shaped roof. Standing near the imposing and beautiful designed temple, it appears on the exterior a very common place, and one is not impressed until he enters the building. Then it is seen that it is a wonderful edifice with a length of 250 feet, a breadth of 150 feet, and a height of 80 feet. The roof is supported by 46 columns of cut sandstone. From the pillars the roof springs in one unbroken arch, forming the largest self-sustaining roof on the continent, with the exception of the Grand Union depot, New York. At one end stands the great organ, the second in size in the United States, but not surpassed by any in the world for its wonderful tone. There are over 5,000 pipes, 188 stops and accessories, five complete organs, viz: solo, swell, great choir and pedale. The pipes are from ½ inch to 32 feet long. It requires over two miles of block tin tubing in making connection to keyboard and pipes. The action is electro pneumatic throughout. High up on the organ is the word Utah, with a star in electric lights above. In front and on the sides of this great organ are clustered row after row of opera chairs for the choir. Then there is the platform, facing the great auditorium, which with the gallery has a seating capacity for 10,000 persons.

"On the occasion of our visit every seat in the choir and great auditorium."

has a seating capacity for 10,000 persons.

"On the occasion of our visit every seat in the choir and great auditorium is filed. The ediortial party and committee of ladies and gentlemen all occupy the gallery, and the party of 150 appear lost even in the gallery. These seats had been reserved for us. Some of our party, eager to hear everything, feel disappointed because they fear they are too far back from the stage, being farthest from the platform. But their disappointment is dispelied as soon as the exercises are opened. Way down on the platform the presiding officer arises and onnounces that the doors are about to be closed, and if there is any who can't remain through the program on account of meeting early trains, etc., they are invited to leave, as the doors will not again be opened until the service is over. A few avail themselves of this apportunity and depart. The man talks in an ordinary tone, but every word is distinctly heard in every corner of the building, and in the far off gallery in which are seated the editors! This may seem remarkable, but the real test of the wonderful acoustic properties of this edifice is made daily for visitors, when a pin is dropped which can be heard in the far end of the building. When all is quiet is dropped which can be heard in the far end of the building. When all is quiet a whisper on the platform can be distinctly heard in the gallery

#### IMITATES HUMAN VOICE.

"Promptly the organist, Mr. John J. McClellan, touches the keys of the great instrument and the notes of 'Hail Noble Chief,' by Glenka, roll out over the vast building. The great choir, ladies and girls on one side, and men and boys on the other arlse and take up the song under the direction of Mr. Evan Stephens, conductor. The beautimusic is warmly applauded, and

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#### Gorham Silver

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responsible jewelers keep it

then the organist, who we learn after-ward developed his musical genius in Utah, and is now considered one of the greatest of the world's performers, plays Wagner's 'Pilgrim's Chorus' from Tan-hauser. The music is fine and there is the well modulated chorus being sung. the well modulated chorus being sung, but not a lip is moving in the choir of the stage. The chorus singers must be behind the stage! This is followed by the 'Hymn of the Nuns' by Welk, and again female voices are heard; 'Allegretto' by Wolstenholme, and 'Male Chorus,' when again masculine voices are singing. At last the mystery is solved. One of the laddes of Salt Lake conveys the information that the chorus of voices was produced on the organ! of voices was produced on the organ And we find it is the truth. The imita-tion is not like that of the squeaky phonograph; it is the soft, well modu-lated sound of trained singers—and then iated sound of trained singers—and then we more fully appreciate the wonderful music we have been listening to. The choir then sings the leading hymn of the Mormons, 'Oh, My Father,' and then follows an address on Mormonism by Judge and former congressman Wm. H. King, who proves to be a gifted speaker. The address was to have been made by Mr. Roberts, who was elected to Congress but unseated by that body. Col. Daniels of the editorial party respondgress but unseated by that body. Col. Daniels of the editorial party responded to the address of Judge King. The other numbers on the program were Tocatta,' from 6th organ symphony, Widor; 'Gavotte' from Mignon by Thomas, and 'Andantino' by Lemare, played by request. The program closed by the choir singing 'Halleujah Chorus' from the Messiah, by Handel, and while the large audjence filed out of the building Prof. McClellan struck up 'Star Spangled Banner,' while the choir and audience sang the words.

Spangled Banner,' while the choir and audience sang the words.

"In conversation with Mormons later we learned that the great instrument was built by the Mormons out of native woods. The Tabernacle was started in April. 1865, and completed October, 1867, at a cost of \$300,000.

#### THE TEMPLE.

THE TEMPLE.

"We had to content ourselves with a look at the outside of the Temple, and samples of the granite from which it is built, as none but Mormons are allowed to pass its portals. It is a beautiful building designed by Brigham Young, who laid the corner stone April 6, 1853, and it was not until April 6, 1893, that the building was completed and dedicated. It is 200 feet long and 100 feet wide, covering an area of 20,000 feet. Before the advent of the railroad the huge blocks of granite were transported by ox teams from Cottonwood canyon, a distance of 20 miles, four days being required to transport a single large stone from the quarry. The temple faces east and has six towers, the highest being 235 feet, upon which is the figure of an angel of towers, the highest being 235 feet, upon which is the figure of an angel of hammered copper, covered with gold leaf and being 12 feet 5½ inches in height. The footing walls on which the building rests are 16 feet wide and 16 feet deep and the upper walls are from 6 to 9 feet in thickness. Estimates of the cost of the Temple vary from \$4000 000 to \$10,000,000. Near the mates of the cost of the Temple vary from \$4,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Near the Tabernacle is another handsome edifice called the Assembly Hall, which we were permitted to see. It is used for overflow meetings, and can accommodate 2,500 people. It cost \$150,000."

[The article then gives a lengthy description of the party's visit to Park City where they inspected the town and went into some of the big mines, among them the Silver King and Daly-West. Then it goes on to say):

#### THE SALT PALACE.

"The Mormons are not yet through entertaining the newspaper people and they are invited to attend the entertaining the newspaper people, and they are invited to attend the various entertainments at the Salt Palace, our badges giving us free entry into the grounds and buildings. We enter the grounds and follow the crowds of people from the city. They are all hurrying to the saucer track, where the amphitheater is crowded. Here we witness a number of exciting bicycle races, and listen to the music of Held's Military band. This lasts about one hour and then we proceed to the beautoful Salt Palace. It is built of salt, and is the only building of its kind in the world, and like all the amusement and other buildings of Salt Lake is handsomely finished inside and out. Here there is a first-class vaudeville entertainment in progress, which lasts for another hour or so, and in the grounds are scattered many other entertainments of the side show order, all of which receive a large patronage from the Salt Lake people, who evidently believe in having a good time.

"The next morning at 8 o'clock we had edien to beautiful Salt Lake City." "The next morning at 9 o'clock we bid adieu to beautiful Salt Lake City and our Mormon friends, with feelings of gratitude, for our two days' stay in the City of the Latter-day Saints has been full of pleasant and enjoyable incidents.

"Once more we are on board our Pullmans headed north. We pass through Ogden City again, and then proceed by the Oregon Short Line Railroad through a rich farming and failtoad through a rich farming and fruit growing country, the country being all under irrigation. At Catcho Junction scores of little boys are at the station selling baskets of ripe cherries and raspherries for 10 cents a basket, and those are eagerly bought up by the passengers. the passengers.

the passengers.
"Soon after noon we leave the State
of Utah behind and pass over into
Idaho, the main towns passed through
being McCammon, Pocatello, which is
a junction with the main line of the Union Pacific Ry, to San Francisco and Portland, Or. Thence through Idaho Falls and Dubois, reaching Monida at 1:20 p. m. Here our cars are side-tracked for the light, our party re-maining on board for the night. This is the end of our railroad journey until we come out on the other side of Yellowstone Park, for in the morning we take Concord coaches, for the be ginning of our trip through the park which is 70 miles from this point. Mon which is 70 miles from this point. Monida takes its name from the states of Montana and Idaho, being on the boundary line of the two states. It is on the crest of the Rocky Mountains, 7,000 feet above tide water. Monida is the starting point of a new company operating coaches through Yellowstone Park known as Monida Yellowstone Park, known as Monida-Yellowston Stage Co., and it is said that this ne. route embraces more interesting fea-tures than the older established route of the Yellowstone Park Transporta-

#### THREATS AGAINST PARRY.

Gets Letters Warning Him to Quit Attacking Labor Organizations.

Indianapolis, Sept. 2 .- When asked tonight as to the rumor that he was receiving threatening letters warning him to cease his attacks on organized

labor, President D. M. Parry of the National Manufacturers' association said:
"All I have to say is that the man or men who enter my premises to abduct any of my children will leave the place dead, for that is the order given the man at my home.

men at my home.

"I get letters almost daily which make some sort of threat against me, but I pay no attention to them and ordinarily I throw them into the waste basket as soon as I read them.

"The men who write them are cowards and a coward is not a consideration with me.

tion with me.

"Still as I say, there is no telling what some fool may do, so I have taken precautions to place myself on equal terms with them in case one of them

"I have never tried to detect who the If have never tried to detect who the persons are, who are directing these letters to me, but I think I know some of them. However, it is but natural to believe that at least a part of them were indicted by some people who are revengefully disposed toward me be-

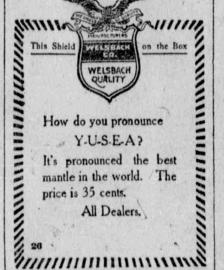
cause of my labor view,
"If an attack is made you will see me
in at the fleish, and the assailant is
more than likely to be stretched out at
full length awaiting the attention of
the undertaker."

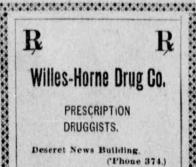
#### CAMP AT FORT RILEY. Will be One of Most Spectacular

Ever Planned. Junction City, Kan., Sept. 3 .- The plans for the big camp at Fort Riley during the maneuvers show that the camp will be one of the most spectacular ever planned. The 14,000 troops that are to participate will be encamped on the Republican river flats just north of Junction City in the form of a gigantic fan, which will have its apex near the bluff, a half mile further north of the town. At the apex of the camp will be the headquarters of the commanding general and his staff.

On the ribs of the fan will be en-camped, in regimental formation, the various regiments and battalions of cavalry, infantry, engineers and signal corps, and the batteries of artillery composing the division of maneuver. Streets will divide the camps and form, when tents are pitched, the ribs of the fan. This form of encampment will en-able the commanding general to be at all times within easy communication with all parts of the camp. An extensive line of water pipes will be laid at the camp site before the arrival of the

The space between the headquarters of the commanding general camp of the various organizations will be large enough for a review of all the troops that will be assembled on the reservation for the maneuvers.





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Everybody admires our new AUTOMOBILE, and all are surprised at its low price. Come and see it.

## CHRONIC SORES

#### Signs of Polluted Blood.

There is nothing so repulsive looking and disgusting as an old sore. You worry over it till the brain grows weary and work with it until the patience is exhausted, and the very sight of the old festering, sickly looking place makes you irritable, despondent and desperate.

A chronic sore is the very best evidence that your blood is in an unhealthy and impoverished condition, that your constitution is breaking down under the effects of some serious disorder. The taking of strong medicines, like mercury or potash, will sometimes so pollute and vitiate the blood and impair the general system that the merest scratch or bruise results in obstinate non-healing sores of the most offensive character.

Often an inherited taint breaks out in frightful eating sores upon the limbs or face in old age or middle life. Whenever a sore refuses to heal the blood is always at fault, and, while antiseptic washes, salves, soaps and powders can do much to keep down the inflammation and cleanse the core, it will never heal permanently till the blood itself has been purified and the deadly germs and poisons destroyed, and with S. S. S. this can be accomplished-the

solution and with S. S. S. this can be accomplished—the polluted blood is purified and invigorated, and when rich pure blood is again circulating freely throughout the body the flesh around the old sore begins to take and the color, the discharge of the pure blood is again.

S. S. S. is both a blood purifier and tonic that puts your blood in order and at the same time tones up the system and builds up the general health.

If you have a chronic sore write us. No charge for medical advice.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

## UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

The University of Utah includes the School of Arts and Sciences, the State School of Mines, and the State Normal School. # # # # #

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The School of Arts and Sciences offers courses in:
1. General Science.

1. General Arts. STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Normal School offers:

A four-year Normal course. Advanced Normal courses. Courses in Kindergarten Train-

STATE SCHOOL OF MINES. The School of Mines offers courses

Mining Engineering.
Electrical Engineering.
Civil Engineering.
Mechanical Engineering.

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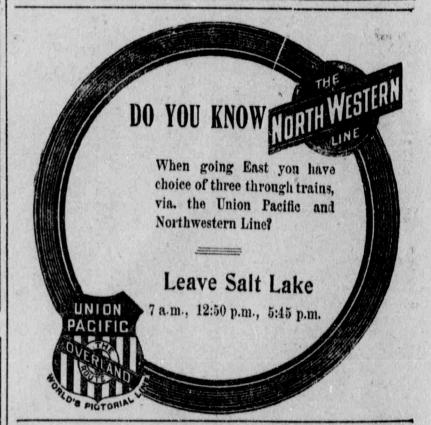
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